

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

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UNION LABEL

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

An Evening Echo. Gentleness is love in society; it is love holding intercourse with those around it.

Two thousand Mexicans have fallen in battles, is a headline in the Fairmont Times.

Re-Districting the State. Democratic newspapers manifest great alarm over re-districting this state.

General Wotherspoon's Warning. General Wotherspoon, the retiring chief of staff, is right; the United States is without adequate military resources to defend the Philippines.

Stream Pollution. Elsewhere in this issue, Scotland G. Highland, superintendent of the Clarksburg Water Works and Sewerage Board, sets forth the urgent necessity for state supervision and control of the streams from which water supplies are obtained for domestic consumption.

Mr. Highland takes the ground that this supervision should be undertaken by the state board of health and suggests, among other things, that the board should be empowered to create a bureau of sanitary engineering.

There is room for debate as to whether this scheme is the most advisable, that is, whether the state board of health or an entirely separate body should have charge of stream supervision, chiefly owing to the fact that the state health board already has had additional duties and labors saddled upon it.

When the cry of war used to be raised periodically in Europe from the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1877 down to the recent Balkan convulsion, and war of any magnitude never followed the alarm, our pacifists argued that it was illogical to suppose that the United States would ever have to be prepared for a capital war.

Some Object Lessons. Another recruit to the list of West Virginia cities which are dissatisfied with their charters is Bluefield, which fact again emphasizes the contention the Telegram has consistently made a long time that the

legislature should enact a municipal code.

The Bluefield Telegram has the following in connection with the city charter of its city:

"There is a useless law suit in every useless word of a statute, and every loose, sloppy phrase plays the part of a typhoid carrier," is one of the remarks which former President Taft made in his address to the American Bar Association several days ago.

"That is the Daily Telegram's idea of any change in the present charter, or any new charter that may be prepared. The way to get a good charter is to subject it to every criticism before it is adopted, and make its provisions clear and plain. There are a number of things in the present charter suggested by Bluefield's own experience that should remain there and be added to by the experience since this charter was adopted.

To make a proper and suitable code for the conduct and government of the city the greatest care should be exercised and the new document discussed clause by clause before our representatives are asked to present it to the legislature for its adoption."

As previously noted Fairmont and Charleston are among the cities in the state which are dissatisfied with their charters.

They had to have improvement along the line and they were misled into forming a commission plan of government with the result that they are now paying the price, indeed, paying it dearly. In truth, the new-fangled charters merely provided berths for office-grabbers at fat salaries and there are no evidences of improved efficiency in public service.

For instance, the charter in force at Fairmont now, a commission charter, increased salaries \$20,000 a year, with nothing in public accomplishment to show for it. A comparison there shows that public improvements decreased in the year to the extent of more than \$8,000, or in other words, the people of Fairmont paid \$20,000 more than the year before under the old charter to get \$8,000 less work done.

This Lord only knows what a vast number may have fallen in battles elsewhere in Mexico. All this has taken place since Bryan announced that "watchful waiting" had brought peace in Mexico. It seems to have been playing the hoodwinking game then as he has been all his life.

Democratic newspapers manifest great alarm over re-districting this state. Such alarm is uncalled for. The people of the state at the last election entrusted the matter to safe men.

The question of re-districting was a campaign issue. It was brought prominently into the campaign by the press and the stump. The importance of the question was fully shown. The people were fully advised and they expressed themselves at the polls as desiring the re-districting to be done by the Republican party.

It will not be done as the Democratic party would have done it, if given the chance. The Telegram believes it will be done right—that every section of the state will be properly and fairly treated. It might be well for the Democratic press to keep the even tenor of its way and not get frenzied over something imaginary.

General Wotherspoon's Warning. General Wotherspoon, the retiring chief of staff, is right; the United States is without adequate military resources to defend the Philippines, the Panama canal, Alaska and Hawaii, not to speak of the forty-eight states. Of available infantry, cavalry and field artillery wearing the uniform of the regular army we have not many more men than would constitute one corps of European troops.

With the addition of the coast artillery, says the New York Sun, we might assemble two corps, as we define a corps in the United States, but in the event of war with a great power, Asiatic or European, the coast artillery would have its own indispensable work to do. When the militia is included in our military resources it must be with the admission that none of the regiments is as well trained as organizations of the regular army and that most of the militia is conspicuously inferior.

When the cry of war used to be raised periodically in Europe from the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1877 down to the recent Balkan convulsion, and war of any magnitude never followed the alarm, our pacifists argued that it was illogical to suppose that the United States would ever have to be prepared for a capital war. But continental Europe is now a cockpit, and Japan, our rival in the Pacific that humiliated Russia in 1905, is at war too. The place of the pacifists is at this near now. Preparedness for war is thrust upon us.

General Wotherspoon recommends that the regular army be increased to 205,000 and that a first line reserve of 293,500 men and a second line of 300,000 be provided for. Whether Congress can be prevailed on to heed the warning and take the counsel seriously may be doubted, we fear, but that the United States would have sore need of such resources in fully and partially trained men in the event of war with a first class power, which must no longer be denied, is manifest. The next time we have to fight we shall not be able to muddle through.

Another recruit to the list of West Virginia cities which are dissatisfied with their charters is Bluefield, which fact again emphasizes the contention the Telegram has consistently made a long time that the

THE SEARCHLIGHT

Latest News from the Fields of Science, Education and Invention.

USING THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Since the great war began, there has been much discussion of the necessity of adopting the use of the metric system of measurements as a practical proposition, since their use is necessary for everyday transactions if we are to make a successful trade invasion of Latin America.

Although the metric system has been authorized in the United States for half a century, its adoption has been extremely slow. In the field of pharmacy alone has it come to have any ordinary commercial use. Here it is increasing very rapidly, since nearly all young physicians have employed it in their laboratory work in college, and when they go out to practice it is the natural thing for them to write their prescriptions in the metric system instead of employing the cumbersome and unscientific old English measurements.

No pharmacist can obtain a certificate in this country who does not thoroughly understand the use of the metric system in compounding prescriptions, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the tendency among the younger members of the medical profession, is establishing the whole pharmaceutical business upon the metric system. It will be interesting to watch what particular trade will be the next to fall in line.

TRAVELETTE

By Mikah

HAVANA.

Most of the tourist travel to Europe has been a summer travel, but there has always been a small but highly interesting minority, possessed of great wealth, that has wintered on the other side. The Riviera most attracted them, although there were many who preferred Egypt.

This winter the tables at Monte Carlo will be deserted. Nice will be a congregation of weeping women and nobody knows what terrible things may happen between the pyramids and Shephard's hotel.

Naturally, Palm Beach will expect to get some of these people, but Palm Beach is crowded in its intimacies and certainly not varied in its entertainments. For that reason the hotel keepers of Havana are making preparations this year to be the winter capital of all the gay Americas. For not only our Yankees from Mexico and from South America also found their way there, and this year those of them who can get the money to travel will be invited to come to Havana.

The capital city of the Gem of the Antilles has several qualifications for entertaining such people. In the first place, it has better hotels than can be found in Cairo or in Nice, and in the next place the prices are correspondingly higher. Havana is the cleanest city of its size in the world and the most sanitary. In its physical aspects it is historically the most interesting of all American cities, for it has retained its medieval building while erecting its modern ones. In the winter time its climate is a never-ending joy, its streets are gay with life and color and no visitor need be dull for a moment.

The people of Havana are looking forward to a gay winter of pleasure and profit.

COMING EVENTS IN CLARKSBURG

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 19, 20, 21—"The Final Settlement," presented by the Barrett Players, Palace theater.

Week of November 23—Mae La Porte Stock Company, evenings, Robinson Grand theater.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 23, 24, 25—"Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," presented by the Barrett Players, Palace theater.

Wednesday, November 25—Thanksgiving dance, given by Thirty Club, evening.

Wednesday, December 2—"The Freely," evening, Robinson Grand theater.

Saturday, December 5—"Damaged Goods," evening, Robinson Grand theater.

Thursday, December 10—Neil O'Brien's Minstrels, evening, Robinson Grand theater.

Saturday, December 12—"The Quaker Girl," evening Robinson Grand theater.

THE DAILY NOVELETTE

AT THE BALL.

Noah Webster had just finished the long, laborious task of writing the dictionary. As the story opens, he is being entertained at a sumptuous, not to say lavish, reception given in his honor by Mrs. Ponsonby-Gargle.

The Ponsonby-Gargle home was brightly lighted with the latest thing in gas illumination. The decorations consisted of Skinschelds and butternut plants, lending the scene almost an Oriental flavor.

As a buzzing crowd of admirers surrounded the great lexicographer, couples floated in and out of the rooms to the strains of "The Merry

Widow" (then a popular waltz) and in fact, no one ceased dancing except to pay respects to the great dictionary maker.

It was noticed that the great man looked sad. "Doesn't he look sad?" some one said. "He looks sad, doesn't he?" another remarked.

"Oh, well, making a dictionary must be terribly wearing work," was the consensus of opinion. Webster was the first to leave. As he pushed his massive brow, it was observed that an expression as of mortal grief overspread his features.

"Never scrutinized so many pulchritudinous damsels in my existence," he muttered to himself. "Darned if I'll go to another affair like this without learning to dance first!"

ARMY MULE'S PROWESS WILL STILL REMAIN

In the United States in Case of War on Account of Bad Roads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21—The American army mule need have no fear for his laurels because of the great part gasoline motors have played in transportation problems of European armies in the present war. Until American roads generally are brought up to the high standard of the roads of Germany, France, Belgium and other European countries, the army mule will determine through his capacity for hauling, the limitation of operations for American military forces.

Only one branch of the United States army giving serious attention to mortar traction. In the quartermaster's department experiments are being made, particularly along the Texas border, with handling supplies in motor trucks. Motor trucks are in general use, of course, about army posts and wherever good roads are available, but when maneuvers take the columns into the field, and the sandy or muddy country roads, where mere wheel tracks across the country are the only highways, the six mile team is still master of the transportation situation.

A few years ago it was determined to experiment with motor transportation as a means to increase the radius of field artillery. The most available subject for his purpose was the battery wagon, carrying the forges for gun repairs and horse shoeing and also the saddler's equipment. One such wagon accompanies every battery of artillery in the field. It trails along in the rear of the column and does not go into action. Thus its activities are largely confined to roads although the battery itself must go across lots by field and stream to take positions against an approaching hostile force.

General Crozier, chief of the army ordnance bureau, designed a motor battery wagon which was tried out in maneuvers. It proved a flat failure for it was so heavy that it broke through bridges, sunk to the hubs in soft roads and generally hampered the battery to which it was attached. The experiment was abandoned and the ordnance bureau is now content to await the results of the experiments of the quartermaster's department in self-propelled army transportation units. Mules and horses are good enough for American artillerymen as yet.

In connection with the newest heavy siege piece designed for the American army it was proposed recently to experiment with European gasoline engines. Arrangements were under way for the importation of one of these at the time the European war broke out. Now every engine of that character has been turned to actual use abroad and instead of importing automobiles or motor trucks, the United States is shipping them abroad for the use of armies there.

In many ways, army officers believe the present war will have little effect on the development of American military transportation equipment. The armies of Germany, France, and to some extent England are equipped to fight in the highly developed territory which is the present theater of war. Transfer them to the interior of the United States and the greater part of their motor equipment and much of their heavy artillery would be found almost useless, it is said. They would have to be re-equipped with horse and mule transportation. The difficulties encountered by German troops who crossed the Russian border, officers say, were those of transportation. Poor roads made it impossible for them to move guns and supplies as their tactical training directed. Several big guns were lost without having fired a shot, it is reported, because they could not be withdrawn swiftly.

The United States army employs motorcycles to some extent for orderlies carrying messages. Even this is limited by road conditions, however, and while suggestions for a motorcycle corps have been made, serious attention has not been given to the subject as yet. A cavalry horse still answers the purposes of the army better than any other means of communication by orderlies.

Cambridge University, within the last few weeks, has contributed 2,000 officers to the British army.

The Watts-Lamberd Company WE GIVE "A. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH CASH PURCHASES. After Supper Specials For Tonight, Nov. 21.

RENAISSANCE TABLE COVERS AND DRAWN WORK SCARFS 98c. 50c BABY BLANKETS ASSORTED STYLES 25c. \$1.00 MERCERIZED DAMASK 49c Yd. SEAMLESS SHEETS Size 81x90 Inches 59c. HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES Size 36x44 Inches 15c Each.

Japanese Baskets Containing Six Embroidered Handkerchiefs 98c. The most attractive handkerchief novelty shown for the Holiday season. Beautifully decorated Japanese baskets containing six embroidered handkerchiefs of fine Swiss. Each one of the six handkerchiefs embroidered in different design. A very practical and pleasing Holiday gift. Regular price \$2.00. Special for Saturday night 98c. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

HEMSTITCHED MERCERIZED TABLE CLOTHS AND SET OF SIX NAPKINS TO MATCH \$1.98. \$2.50 AXMINSTER RUGS 27x54 INCHES \$1.89. 50c TAPESTRY PILLOW COVERS 25c. Splendid quality Tapestry Pillow Covers in a large variety of patterns and color effects. Backs of green or red denim to match top. See window display.

NEW EPIDEMIC NOT CONTAGIOUS THROUGH MEAT. DEBT CASE Comes Up again in Richmond for More Evidence to Be Taken in It. HUNTINGTON, Nov. 21—Judge John H. Holt, chief counsel for West Virginia in the Virginia debt case, has gone to Richmond, where some additional testimony is to be presented by the attorneys for the state.

Public Should Not Worry Over Foot-and-Mouth Disease from This Source. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21—According to the specialists of the department of agriculture people even in states quarantined for the foot-and-mouth disease need have no fear of eating meat, provided they cook it thoroughly. The foot-and-mouth disease is not easily communicated to human beings through food, although milk from a diseased cow might transmit the disease to a human being. In the case of milk, however, pasteurization will render it entirely safe. Human beings who do get the disease commonly get it from direct contact with a sick animal. It is wisest, therefore, for people to keep away from all animals having the disease, unless they are properly provided with rubber gloves, coats and boots, and these are thoroughly disinfected after each visit to the animals.

Start Your Children Right One Dollar or more starts a savings account and we lend you a SAVINGS BANK FREE. IT WILL HELP YOU TO SAVE—TRY IT. If your boy or girl is taught habits of thrift and self-control, such habits will follow them through life. Start your children right. Give them a savings account with this SAVINGS BANK and encourage them to save systematically. It will not only benefit them financially, but bring them in contact with the business world and business methods. See that they know the value of a growing bank account, and they will grow up to know the value of money. 4 PER CENT INTEREST ON SAVINGS. CLARKSBURG TRUST CO. CAPITAL \$400,000.00 A BANK FOR ALL THE PEOPLE Corner 3rd and Pike Sts. Opposite Postoffice.

Elusive Profits. "I make fine profit on those goods—ONLY I DON'T SELL any of them," said the retailer wistfully. The only profits that count are those which ring the cash register. Dealers would rather make small profits in price than large ones in theory. Goods that sell over the counter and are favored by the retailer are meritorious national products advertised in daily newspapers. Retailers know that newspaper advertising sends purchasers to their stores. They know it is easier to sell the goods the public want than to waste effort on nondescripts for which there is no demand.

Start A Savings Account With This Bank And Watch It Grow. Many good things are said about our methods of conducting this bank. All who avail themselves of our services are well pleased and they will tell you so. This is exclusively a Savings Bank—a Bank for the masses—we welcome the small accounts as gladly as we do the larger ones. ALL ACCOUNTS AT THIS BANK DRAW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 4 PER CT. R. T. LOWNDES, President. THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO. GEORGE L. DUNCAN, Secy. and Treas.